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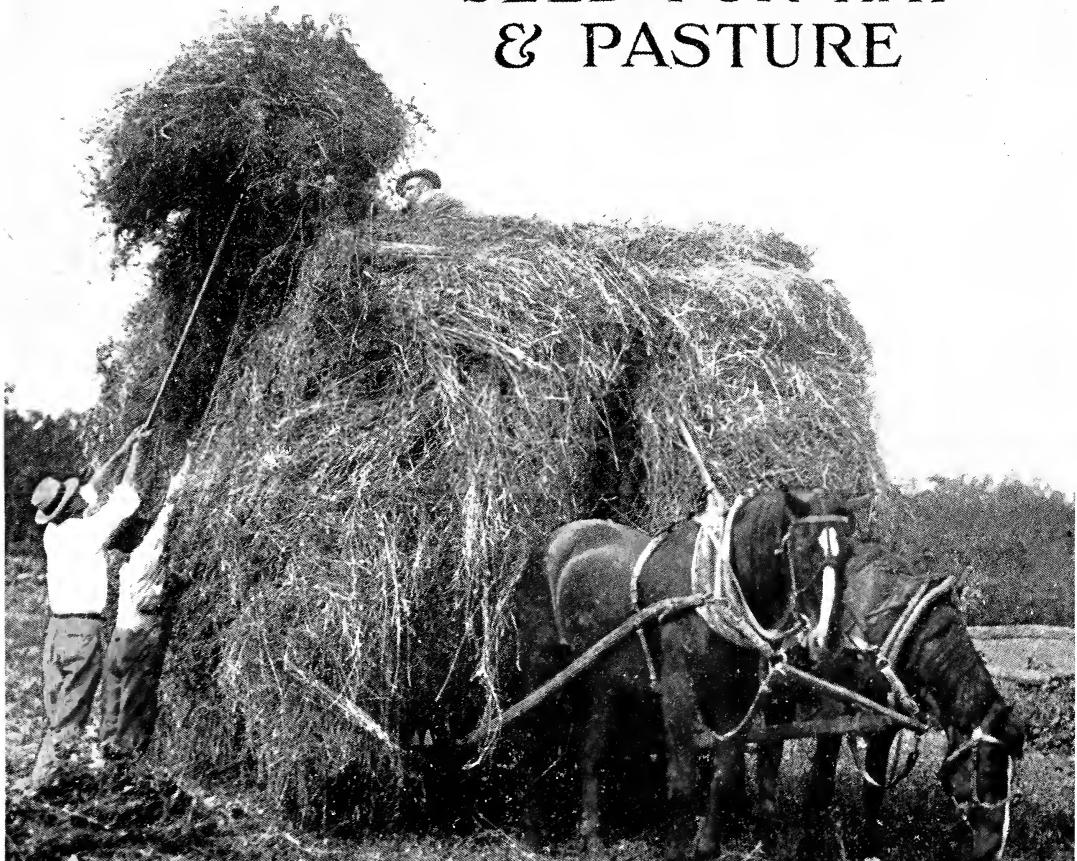
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HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

CLOVERS, ALFALFA, OATS, CORN
POTATOES, FIELD PEAS-BEANS

SEED FOR HAY
& PASTURE



HOFFMAN HOMESTEAD FARM
A.H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

Mr. Customer:—Past, Present, Prospective

This, our 1917 Spring Catalog, contains offerings of standard seeds of rare quality—a few new things of great promise. Unlike others, this catalog lists seeds, selected by a practical farmer who has the farmers' point of view and therefore understands your needs.

OUR MONEY BACK PLAN

Return of Seed Allowed and Your Money Refunded if You Want It

That is—if seed or anything we sell—is not up to your expectations you can ship it back. Four days are allowed after arrival at your station to look it over and decide. You need not give proof. We won't argue. You are the Supreme Court in the matter. You needn't take other goods. If you prefer the money—return the goods and we'll do the same with your money and pay all freight charges. We will not be responsible in any way for seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too many conditions we can't control are involved after seed is sown. Seed arriving too late to plant, account of delays en route, must not be returned without our consent.

Extra Allowance of Time for Return of Grass Seed. Customers desiring to have grass seed tested for purity by National, State, or College Agronomist, will be allowed extra time—all that is needed—for return of seed. This extra allowance is conditional that original report of examination of seed be sent us with claim for refund.

Bags are Free and not Weighed in with Seed. This saves you the annoyance of figuring on bags when making up your order. The cost of bags is figured closely in the price of seed. Consider this in comparing our prices with others. They charge you extra for bags—we don't. This Spring good cotton bags are worth nearly 30c each.

We Pay the Freight Under Certain Conditions Clearly Stated Under "Freight Offers" No. 1 and No. 2. This brings your business close to your door. You will know exactly what your seed costs you—sacked and delivered.

Freight Paid Offer No. 1

We will prepay all freight on orders amounting to 300 pounds to be shipped at one time to any freight station in Pennsylvania, West Va., Dela., R. I., Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, N. Y., Mass., N. J. and Conn.

Freight Paid Offer No. 2

If you are not in our Freight Paid Territory, and order 300 pounds or more, we allow 20c per 100 pounds to help pay freight charges. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

When Seed is to be Forwarded by Parcel Post, add for Postage as per following Schedule
From Landisville, Pennsylvania

To any Post Office in	{ Penna.—Delaware—Maryland—New Jersey— District of Columbia	{ 5c for the first lb. 1c for each additional lb. Limit 50 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ New York—Va.—West Va.—Mass.—Conn.— R. I.....	{ 6c for the first lb. 2c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Ohio—Mich.—Ind.—Ky.—N. C.—S. C.—Me. —N. H.—Vermont	{ 7c for the first lb. 4c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Iowa—Wis.—Ill.—Ark.—Mo.—Tenn.—Miss.— Ga.—Alabama—Florida	{ 8c for the first lb. 6c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Minn.—N. Dak.—S. Dak.—Neb.—Kans.— Oklahoma.—La	{ 9c for the first lb. 8c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Mont.—Wyo.—Col.—Texas—New Mexico.....	{ 10c for the first lb. 10c for each additional lb. Limit 20 lbs.
To any Post Office in	{ Wash.—Oreg.—Idaho—Calif.—Nevada—Utah —Arizona.....	{ 12c per lb. Limit 20 lbs.

In calculating postage, add one pound for packing to the actual weight of seed to be mailed.

Price Changes. There are constant changes in prices of Seed Potatoes, Seed Grain, as well as grass seed. Therefore we omit seed prices from our catalog but quote on Separate Price List. The "Price List" in effect when this catalog is mailed to you is enclosed herewith. If you delay ordering too long write us for revised quotations. A new Price List will be mailed as often as you ask for it.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Draft, or Cash, by registered mail. Your check will be acceptable if you have money in bank.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.



CLOVERS—THEIR VALUE

As a class, Clovers are the most valuable and popular of all the grasses.

Protein is the most expensive food constituent for the formation of flesh and the production of dairy products. Clover hay is rich in protein, running from 12% to 14%, while hay made from other grasses runs from 6% to 8% in protein.

Clovers of some kind should enter into every scheme of rotation, even on farms where stock feeding is not practiced. If for no other reasons, the use of Clovers must be encouraged because they belong to the family of legumes, which have power to draw from the air large quantities of nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most expensive plant food when bought commercially. Every farmer understands the value of plowing under Clover sod and the influence it has on future crops. Farmers must continue to place a great deal of dependence on the growing of Clovers.

Hoffman's Three Brands of Clover Seed

"Safe" Clover means just what its name implies. It is "Safe to Sow." Safe, on account of its freedom from foul weed seeds; Safe, because of strong germination. "Safe" Clover is not equal to our "Extra" but matches qualities of the many so called "Best" grades in market. It is superior to the seed sold by the average country dealers. "Safe" is offered to meet competition, both in price and quality—as a competitive brand it is a success. We could offer cheaper Clover but we regard "Safe" as the cheapest grade of dependable quality—that any one should use.

"Extra" is our best known and most popular brand. Wherever Hoffman's Grass Seeds have been used the trade name "Extra" is familiar. "Extra" stands for very high quality. It means seed that is right as to color, high in purity, and high and strong in germination.

Hoffman's "Extra" Clover is selected for us by careful buyers in the greatest producing sections of the country. It is cleaned here over our own modern machinery to a standard of excellence that is well known to thousands of careful farmers who have used "Extra" with pleasing results for many years. "Extra" is our standard brand. It rivals the best brands of our competitors. It is cleaner and more dependable than Toledo Contract Prime.

I N D E X

Alfalfa	13-17	Crimson Clover	4	Potatoes	30-31
Alsike	3	Economical Mixture	4	Rape	25
Barley	24	Emmer	23	Red Top	6
Beardless Barley	24	English Rye Grass	7	Rye—Spring	24
Bromus Inermis	7	Farmogerm	32	Seeders	4
Buckwheat	23	Feterita	25	Sorghum	25
Canda Blue Grass	7	Grass Seeds	2	Soy Beans	18-20
Canada Peas	22	Hay and Pasture Mixture	6	Speltz	23
Cane	25	Japanese Millet	7	Spring Rye	24
Cleaners	33	Kaffir Corn	25	Sudan Grass	25
Clovers	1-4	Kentucky Blue Grass	6	Sweet Clovers	4
Clover		Lawn Grass	7	Tall Meadow Oats Grass	7
Medium Red	3	Meadow Fescue	7	Timothy	5
Mammoth	3	Millets	7	Turnips	25
Alsike	3	Oats	8-12	Vetch	25
Corn	26-30	Oats—Seeding	12	Wheat—Spring	24
Cow Peas	21	Orchard Grass	6	White Clover	4



"North-West" is a brand introduced by us last season. It is made from the choicest selections of seed from the North border states—those along the Canadian line, from the Lakes West to the Pacific including the North Rocky and Black Hill districts.

"North-West" has already come into favor among a select class of very discriminating farmers who want the best seed to be had. Alfalfa Seed from this North-west country has long ago been known to be superior. It has been just as clearly established that Clover Seed, as well as Timothy Seed, produced under the severe climatic conditions of the Northwest possesses a degree of hardiness and vigor unknown to seed grown in sections further South.

"North-West" Clover Seed is the product of only strong plants. In fact, only deep-rooted, vigorous plants can survive the severe winters—the frequent freezing and thawing, both Spring and Fall—and live to produce seed in the short summers of the Northland. Seed from these strong parent plants is fortified with the vigor and characteristics of its parents and when taken to other sections to be sown carries with it power to reproduce itself and thrive under adverse conditions. "North-West" Clovers have been known to "catch" and produce heavy crops where common Clover Seed has failed. "North-West" Clover is earlier, surer, harder, produces more hay per acre.

Prices of Grass Seed

Nearly all standard sorts of grass seed fluctuate in price—sometimes the rise or fall is violent and of frequent occurrence. These changes make frequent revision of our prices necessary. Therefore, we do not print prices into our catalog, but furnish them on separate List. This enables us to quote closely. It gives you the benefit when prices decline and protects you as to quality of seed when values rise. Firms that furnish prices to last all through the season make themselves safe, by quoting high or by sending inferior seed in case of advancing markets.

If you order soon after receipt of our "List" the prices found thereon will govern your purchase. If you delay the matter, write us for "Latest List" when you again consider the matter. We gladly send new price list at each request.

Our facilities for keeping customers advised of price changes are elaborate and if you call upon us often and be quick to act when our offerings seem attractive you will gain by our up-to-date service. When calling for new prices, always tell if you have our catalog. It may profit you to tell us what you seek—naming variety, quality and quantity.

Toledo Seed Quotations—Their Meaning

Farmers do well to follow these quotations as they appear daily. They indicate the trend of the market—showing rise and fall from time to time.

These quotations apply principally to trades made on the exchange by speculators who deal principally in futures and seldom handle any actual seed. Farmers, however, can buy seed on Toledo Exchange for actual delivery, subject to the following conditions:

Not less than fifty (50) bags can be traded in, each holding exactly two and one half (2½) bushels. You can buy only in denominations of 50 bags—such as 50, 100, 150 bag lots.

Besides the quoted price you pay brokers' commission, drayage, bags, freight from Toledo. The money must be on hand at Toledo when the delivery is made.

If you buy for future delivery the seller has the option of shipping any day of the month indicated. For instance, March Clover purchased in February may be delivered on March 1st, or withheld until the 31st, just as may please the seller.

"Toledo Contract Prime," which you buy, may be Medium or Mammoth—you can't specify and will not know which you receive. "Contract Prime" is free from trash, either fine or coarse. It will be bright in color and 99% in purity. The seed may contain 1% weeds. The presence of dodder, thistle, buckhorn, or carrot will not prevent Clover from grading "Contract Prime." There is no guaranty of germination. It is mostly American seed, but Clover from South America and Europe is not barred. Imported seed often reaches Toledo and makes the grade.

VARIETIES OF CLOVERS

Medium Red Clover, more commonly known as "Little Red Clover" and "June Clover." This is the best known grass seed. Along with Timothy, it forms a combination from which nine-tenths of our hay is produced. It is the most popular clover and rivals Timothy as the most popular grass. Medium Red Clover is easily started on most soils. It is invariably sown in the late Winter or early Spring on land that was sown to grain and Timothy during previous Fall. By this method Clovers are started without any special preparation of the land. The culture given for the benefit of the grain having prepared the ground to receive the Clover Seed.

The ideal time to seed Clover Seed, either Medium, Mammoth, or Alsike, is during late Winter or early Spring, upon a day when the soil is honeycombed by frost. Seeded under these conditions the first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed and enable it to start its life of service. When the grain crop is harvested the Clover will be well established and at once make rapid growth. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Medium Red Clover per acre when it is sown where Timothy has also been seeded. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre.

Failure of Clover on any farm means loss of opportunity to gather nitrogen from air at little cost and to cheaply produce great tonnage of hay, rich in protein, which is the flesh and blood building element of feeds. Quality of seed is very important to successful establishment of Clovers.

Our business is to furnish the seed. We offer three brands of **Medium Red Clover**. See specifications pages 1 and 2. The cheapest of these is "Safe to Sow." The other two, "Extra" and "North-West," will please you no matter how critical you are as to either price or quality. See Price List.

Mammoth Clover, also known as "Sapling," "Pea Vine," and "Large." It is very much like the common variety. The blossom and shape of leaves is the same and it is used for much the same purpose. Mammoth Clover is a little coarser in the stem, grows a little taller, ripens a little later, and its roots penetrate a little deeper into the soil. It produces but one crop of hay and produces less pasture after seed is produced than common Red Clover. It will thrive on poorer soil than Red Clover and withstand drouth, as well as freezing, quite well. It should be sown about the same as Red Clover. Mammoth Clover makes excellent hay—is good for green manure and is a great gatherer of nitrogen.

We sell only one brand, "Extra" Mammoth. It has all of the qualities of cleanliness and germination we claim for "Extra" Medium. Besides this, we take unusual precautions to provide Mammoth true to name. Much of our Mammoth comes right from growers making a specialty of this type, and other stocks are selected in communities where Mammoth Clover is grown almost exclusively. See Price List.

Alsike Clover is much like Medium Red in manner of growth. The blossom is nearly white and the seed is very small with its color light to dark green. While Alsike is rapidly gaining favor as a valuable grass it is not yet as widely known as it should be. Alsike is not quite as tall as Red Clover but makes a finer hay. Alsike is mostly used in combination with Red Clover. The proper proportion to mix the seed is two parts Red Clover to one part Alsike, or three parts Red Clover to one part Alsike. This will make the growth about half and half of each. The Alsike seeds are much smaller than Red Clover Seed. It is economical to sow part Alsike, as a little less seed is needed. A bushel of Red Clover and Alsike Seed mixed as here recommended will reach as far as $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels straight Red Clover. When Clover Seed is high quite a saving can be effected by substituting some Alsike for Red Clover. Alsike catches better than common Red—it is therefore some insurance against failure to sow Alsike along with Red Clover, for the Alsike will succeed when Red Clover on account of unfavorable conditions may fail—the surviving Alsike will be sufficient to make a satisfactory crop. We offer "Extra" Alsike and "North-West" Alsike. Everything we have to say of "Extra" and "North-West" under description of "Our Brands," pages 1 and 2, is equally applicable to our Alsike brands of same name. See Price List.

Alfalfa Seed see pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 and Price List.



Successful Hay Production

Economical Mixture of Red Clover, Timothy, Alsike. This is a combination that is a very proper one to sow for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes, and is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Medium Red Clover. The reason that this mixture can be sold cheaper than the separate grasses is as follows: **Economical Mixture** is made from lots of **Clover** and **Timothy** (Mixed) and lots of **Alsike** and **Timothy** (Mixed) that were produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow the farmer who grows it sells it for much less than he could get if the grasses were separate. On account of the difference in size and weight of these seeds they can not be cleaned quite so perfectly as unmixed seed, but otherwise the mixture is made up of seed that in every respect is equal to that in our regular best grades and easily passes the seed law requirements of any State. Prices—See Price List.

White Clover. Known also as "Dutch" Clover. Has a low creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Very valuable for permanent pasture, lawns. Its blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. See Price List.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop.

Crimson must be sown, however with some care. When you sow in a corn field you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops, disc the land and harrow in the Crimson Seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed with Farmogerm, fully described, page 32. See Price List.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

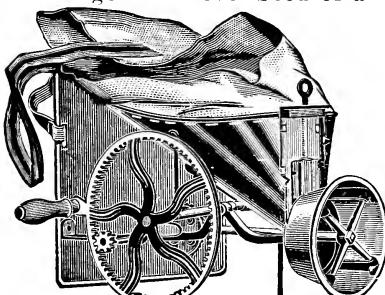
Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*—White Blossom). Has come into favor and won a place in agriculture. It is a legume. Will thrive where other legumes fail as rich soil is not required. It is biennial and readily eaten by stock if turned in early in Spring when they will quickly learn to eat it. It is valuable also for hay. For hay purposes it must be cut before fully ripe. Will grow from four to six feet tall. It is easily started on land that contains lime. The seed should be inoculated. See page 16. Sow Spring or Fall.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM.

Cover one-half inch and roll. Use twenty pounds hulled seed per acre. There is nothing better to bring a worn out field into farmable condition at little labor than Biennial White Blossom *Melilotus*. It is worthy any good farmer's attention for this purpose. Prices—See Price List.

Do You Grow Your Own Clover Seed? If you have produced Clovers or other grass seed on your farm you are fortunate, provided you are fixed with a Cleaner to make it **fit to sow**. If you don't have a suitable Cleaner let us sell you a "Clipper," fully described and quoted inside back cover of catalog.

Farmogerm for Clovers. Unless your soil is full of the proper bacteria for Clovers it will pay to "Farmogerm" Clover Seed of all varieties. See page 32. "Farmogerm" will be effective even when seed is exposed to direct rays of the sun. When sown on top of a grain field—even on top of snow—the tiny bacteria get into the very small crevices of the seed shell, to give the crops sufficient inoculation.



The "Cahoon" Seed Sower



Crimson Clover

The "Cahoon" Seed Sower is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. We send them to our customers packed up in corrugated fibre boxes by parcel post, postage prepaid for \$3.50 each.

National Seeder is accurate, light in weight and inexpensive. Not as durable as the "Cahoon," but if oiled carefully will do good work a long time. Price, \$1.00, postage prepaid.

TIMOTHY SEED.

so universally used that it needs no recommendation. Timothy is very easily established. The seed is inexpensive and easily sown. It is very hardy, easily enduring extremes of either heat or cold. When intended for pasture Timothy should be sown along with Clover. These two grasses do well together. Timothy does not make good sod by itself but with Clover will produce a growth that can be pastured with safety to both grasses. When sown alone about eight quarts of Timothy are required per acre. If sown with Clover, only about four or five quarts are needed per acre.

Good Seed is Essential to success in farming Timothy. Poor seed besides being full of weeds will not grow. Seed of poor germination may come up weakly and live, but produces few stalks of uncertain growth. The difference in cost of inferior Timothy and the better grades is so little that it is poor economy to buy the cheaper stuff always offered.

Three Grades of Seed are handled by us. Our cheaper grades must not be confounded with the many low grades on the market. All of our seed is above the average—free from dangerous weed seed—and fit to sow. See Price List.

"Safe" Timothy, as its name indicates, is "Safe" to sow. It always runs above 99% in purity, and the greater part of the 1% of impurity is made up of other agricultural seed such as Clover or Alsike which do no harm. "Safe" Timothy will suit the buyer who desires to save without running any risk of serious weeds.

"Farmers' Choice" is clean and of highest germination. It is made out of the cleanest and soundest seed that can be found in the market. We have been selling "Farmers' Choice" for years to the satisfaction of our growing trade. Less than one-fourth of the Timothy grown in America can be cleaned into "Farmers' Choice" quality.

"North-West" Timothy is not necessarily cleaner or of higher germination than "Farmers' Choice" but it is the best selection from the states from which our "North-West" Clover is produced. "North-West" Timothy is a little earlier, a bit hardier, and it is believed will grow a little taller and ranker than seed from the states of the great Middle West. Supplies of "North-West" Timothy are limited and if you order this brand after our stocks are disposed of we will substitute "Farmers' Choice" and refund difference in price.

Prices of Timothy vary all through the season, so we cannot print them into our catalog. We handle immense quantities and are always willing to give you benefit of close quotations based on market conditions. See Price List.

In comparing our prices of grass seeds do not overlook our Bags Free and Freight Paid Offers.

Timothy shares with Red Clover great popularity. It is too well known to need extended description. It is



MISCELLANEOUS GRASS SEEDS

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures. The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. If the sowing is for hay several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing, 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called Highland Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture.

There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet to be farmed in the regular rotation; that if sown to one of our mixtures could be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for many years. Now that hay has become so high in value it is wasteful not to put these areas of land to work producing either hay or pasture. Prices—See Price List.

Red Top. This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring and ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 30 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu.

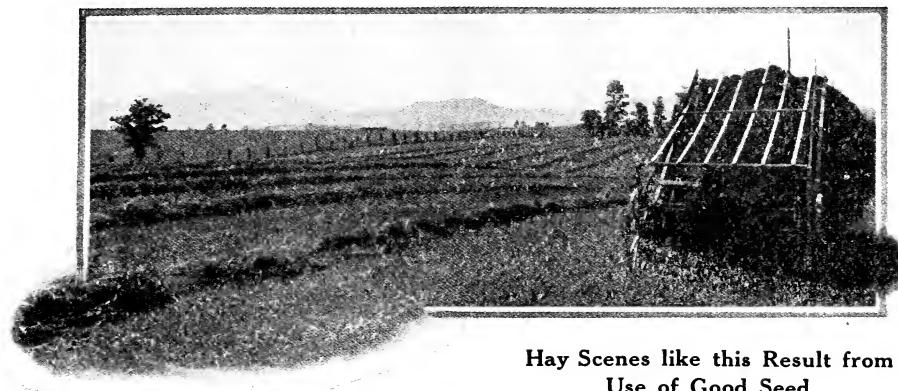
For several years Solid Red Top Seed has been scarce and high. Now bright, heavy seed is available at prices not more than half as high as a few years ago. Under these circumstances we recommend seeding heavy seed rather than resorting to the lighter unhulled. We have farmers who prefer Red Top to Timothy as a producer of either hay or pasture. It is a very valuable grass both for seeding alone or to seed along with Timothy, Clover, or other grasses. With low priced good seed available—this is the year to give it trial. See Price List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows most rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixtures and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes and for hay or pasture purposes we advocate that other quicker growing grasses be sown with it. We have beautiful, heavy Kentucky Blue Grass to fill our orders this Spring and the price is low, which should induce its more liberal use. See Price List.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is very succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bushels are required to sow an acre. Prices—See Price List.



Hay Grown from Our Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture



**Hay Scenes like this Result from
Use of Good Seed**

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like the Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. Price—See Price List.

Hoffman's Lawn Grass can be seeded with absolute assurance that you are seeding the best. It is composed of strictly clean, fine leaved grasses of highest quality. The most expensive grasses are included, and the mixture, if carefully seeded on well prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture—rich green in color. Lawns may be seeded at any time from Spring to Fall. Weather however, is apt to be most favorable to seeding very early in the Spring or early in the Fall. One pound of seed will reach for two hundred square feet if soil is thoroughly pulverized and in mellow condition. When soil conditions are not strictly ideal, heavier seeding is advised. We advise that seed be raked in lightly so that it will be covered from one-fourth to one-half inch. After seeding, the soil should be pressed down firmly. Prices—See Price List.

Meadow Fescue. Another perennial of much value. Sometimes called English Blue Grass, but it is not at all like our Kentucky or Canada Blue Grass. Meadow Fescue grows two feet tall—thrives anywhere in the North. Yields abundantly of either hay or pasture. Suitable for mixtures. Is relished by stock. Does well on wet soils. Keeps growing well into Winter. Sow either Spring or Fall, fifty pounds per acre if sown alone. See Price List.

English Rye Grass. Also sold under the more general name of Perennial Rye Grass. Is an extremely valuable grass that makes a rapid growth. Adapted to all soils. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Is a good one for mixtures. Does well with Orchard Grass. When sown alone 30 to 40 lbs. per acre is required. Prices—See Price List.

Bromus Inermis. This grass came originally from Russia. It is now grown largely in the West, where it has become one of the most popular grasses. It is a perennial grass that will stand for years on the same ground without renewing. It wants a rich soil for best results. May be sown from early Spring to late Fall. It withstands heat, drought and frost. It is alike valuable for pasture and hay. Both hay and pasture is greatly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. It roots so deeply that it is enabled to thrive on the driest soils. It is a good one to sow with other grasses. Bromus Inermis is entitled by its many merits to more general use in the East. Sow two to three bus. per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. per bu. Prices—See Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass. Here is a tall rank grass that may be grown on soils that are inferior. It grows quickly and makes a good hay or pasture. It is hardy and will last for years without resowing. It is so deeply rooted that it will withstand drought of any length. This grass becomes green very early in the Spring and remains green late in the Fall. This grass should be more generally known for it is certainly a valuable variety and worthy of the attention of the best farmers. It weighs from 11 to 14 lbs. per bu. Sow from 2 to 3 bu. per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top and similar grasses. It is more expensive than the rye grasses but really one of the most valuable on our list. Prices—See Price List.

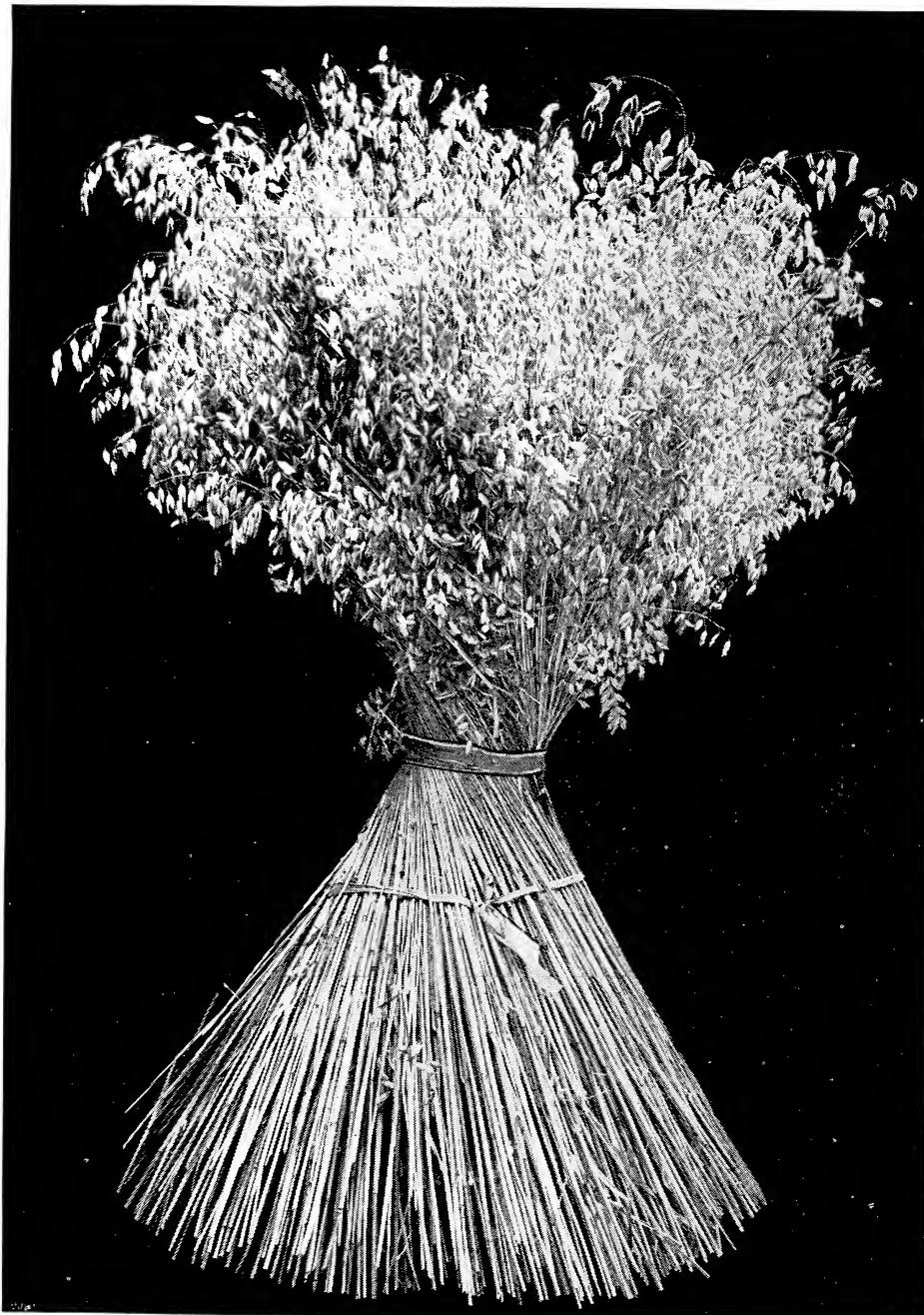
MILLETS

Millets are grown largely in the West, but do not have a place in Eastern agriculture except occasionally when drought cuts short usual supplies of hay and forages. Millets may be sown in June, or even in July, and same will rapidly grow into heavy crops.

Hungarian Millet is the most widely known and is a reliable sort. Sow three pecks per acre for hay and only a half bushel or less for seed production. See Price List.

German Millet is a little finer in texture of stems than Hungarian and is popular. Sow three pecks for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. See Price List.

Japanese Millet grows taller and finer than either Hungarian or German. It will grow on the poorest soils and no location is too far North for it to thrive. Some seedsmen in the West sell Japanese Millet as "Million Dollar Grass." It is a wonderful grass on account of its rapid and tall growth and has its uses. Sow one-half bushel Japanese Millet per acre. See Price List.



Shadeland Climax Oats

SEED OATS

Last year's oats crop was satisfactory in size but not of high average quality. As a whole, the season was not favorable for the production of good seed oats. Realizing that our customers depend upon us for seed oats no matter how difficult it is to procure, we have searched nearly every oat growing section and have succeeded in finding the best that is to be had. Our list embraces a few rare varieties of striking value, together with the standard tried kinds, which we can furnish in qualities that will please and at prices that are attractive. Hoffman's Seed Oats can be relied upon both for high germination and for merit of variety. Prices when omitted from catalog will be found upon "Latest List." Samples furnished cheerfully. When you ask for them, state whether you have our catalog.

"Shadeland Climax" Oats

These oats were included in one of the very attractive grain displays at the great Panama Exposition, held during the Summer of 1915, at San Francisco, California. It was the pleasure of the writer to see this exhibit in the Oregon display of farm products. The oats were so handsome, both in the grain and in the sheaf, that we thoroughly investigated them.

Inquiry brought out the fact that "Shadeland Climax" Oats are more than a thing of beauty. They are one of the most valuable varieties of oats farmed on the Pacific Coast. Valuable for their ability to yield heavy crops of grain and valuable for their many other fine characteristics.

"Shadeland Climax" Oats were developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of the state of Oregon, extending for a hundred miles South of Portland. This valley is not flat, nor is it irrigated. The land is rolling to hilly. Oats, here, grow to perfection and the Shadeland Valley has long had a reputation for producing Seed Oats that is always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality, and when taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields. "Shadeland Climax" is superseding other varieties in the Coast States. All the "Shadeland Climax" grown, up to and including this season, is sold for seed purposes and the demand is not fully supplied. Last season we secured a shipment of "Shadeland Climax" Oats, which were distributed among our customers. These were the finest oats in appearance that we ever had the privilege of selling. We are glad also to be able to state that these oats gave the very best results here in the East. Planted side by side with other favorably known standard varieties "Shadeland Climax" invariably came out first in yield and lead the others in other points of excellence.

It has been established that oats grown in the Shadeland Valley of Oregon has exceptional value for seed purposes. Taken to the Middle West, the South, or the East, "Shadeland Valley" Oats carries with it something of power and strength that makes for strong, healthy, heavy yielding crops.

"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangled or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled oat berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw.

No oats is absolutely rust proof but "Shadeland Climax" has real resistant qualities that makes it safe from ordinary attacks when other varieties yield to rust's ravages.

"Shadeland Climax" is early—very early—ripening ahead of other large berry sorts. "Shadeland Climax" has stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances.

Lastly and most important, "Shadeland Climax" is one of the heaviest yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of ninety-three (93) bushels per acre. On smaller tracts more than one hundred (100) bushels per acre have been harvested. In the best tests possible—along side of other sorts—it has come out first—first in yield—first in rust resistant qualities—first in ability to stand up against storm—first in weight of grain, in thinness of hull, and the most beautiful white oats you have ever seen.

It is still almost impossible for Eastern Seedsmen to secure stocks of Oregon grown "Shadeland Climax." The demand for them in the Far West cannot be fully supplied. Through the courtesy of a large seed house near the source of production, we have been favored with a few cars of "Shadeland Climax" to distribute this Spring.

The price of "Shadeland Climax" is necessarily high, on account of the extreme freight charges from Ocean to Ocean. Much higher than our more standard varieties but not higher than their real worth. Customers who want to grow oats that will be a pleasure to look at and a surprise to their friends should sow "Shadeland Climax," from the Shadeland Valley of Oregon. See Price List. Order only in multiplies of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold account of high cost of bags.



Grains of Shadeland Climax Oats



Cutting Improved White Russian Oats

Improved White Russian Oats

(“SIDE” OATS)

During the past few years we have had continuous and persistent inquiries for a side oats, or as some have stated a horse-mané oats. Side oats have many friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other adjoining states. We admit never being able to furnish them in sufficient quantities. This season we determined to prepare ourselves to meet the popular call for a side oats. Through our connections with Agricultural Colleges and State Experiment Stations we were advised that the “Improved White Russian” was a side oats that was true to type and capable of producing heavy crops. This variety has been grown extensively in the Northwest—the Dakotas, Montana, Northern Minnesota, and Wisconsin. It has been taken further South and its introduction everywhere has been attended with success.

The characteristics of “Improved White Russian” Oats, besides the growing of the grain on one side in horse-mané fashion, are earliness, plumpness, weight of grain, freedom from disease, very thin hull.

Grains of “Improved White Russian” are very plump—not very large understand—but very plump. The hulled kernel is as large as the largest grained oats but the hull that encompasses it is so thin that the unhulled grain is not much larger than the hulled kernel. It is heavy. Our tests of weight show 38 to 44 pounds per measured bushel—unclipped, please, but carefully milled.

It is early—not the earliest—but entitled to be called a real early variety.

“Improved White Russian” Oats has Rust Resistant qualities. It is not rust proof, understand, but has suffered little damage when other sorts were nearly destroyed. The straw, too, is stiff. On the level land of North Dakota where storms have full sway, “Improved White Russian” stands up well as compared with other sorts.

The practical test of any grain’s value depends most of all upon its yielding possibilities. “Improved White Russian” stands right in the front as a heavy yielder. Crops of 100 bushels per acre on large tracts are not uncommon. We believe that “Improved White Russian” is entitled to first place as a yielder among the side or horse-mané varieties and it is with confidence that we recommend it to our customers. Seed oats brought from the cold Northwest to be planted further South brings from that section qualities of hardiness, productivity and earliness that is almost an insurance against failure.

Improved
Russian
White Oats



Our stocks of "Improved White Russian" were all grown in the Northwest. We offer them, closely as to price, but please remember that there is considerable freight against them which makes it impossible to sell as low as oats grown in the East or in the Ohio Valley. See Price List. Order only in multiples of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel—2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold. High cost of bags prohibits smaller orders.



Bumper Crop Oats

Here is an oats at moderate price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats.

This is good heavy seed—of good color—clean—strong in germination. It will please. We have only three cars—6,000 bushels. It is a chance purchase at a low price. Our customers get the benefit in low quotations. These are regular tree oats—ripen in mid-season—stand up well—yield heavily—a great all-round desirable variety. This lot is Wisconsin grown.

See quotations. When consulting same, please consider that both the cost of bags, and the value of our Freight Paid Offers, are figured into the price. On account of high bag prices not less than 5 bushels of "Peerless" will be sold. Orders must be in whole number of bushels as 5, 6, 7, 8, etc.

Bumper Crop Oats

"Bumper Crop" Oats has justified every claim we ever made for it. We like "Bumper Crop" because of the friends it has made for us. Our customers like it for the money it has made for them. The only complaints we have about "Bumper Crop" is from growers who are annoyed by the insistent demand from their neighbors for seed. "Bumper Crop" was all bred from a single head of oats selected by Mr. E. C. Detmer of Ohio, from a field that was lodged flat. This single head stood up alone like a sentinel. It had thick walled straw. The head was of great size, with grains all around it twice the size of common oats. This had contained the parents of our present "Bumper Crop" Oats. The variety is one of great productiveness, outyielding all common sorts. It is early—stiff in the straw—has decided smut and rust resistant qualities.

"Bumper Crop" is neither a "side" oats nor a "sprangle" variety but a combination of both. Grains form all around the head (see illustration herewith) but do not have branches like the sprangle kinds.

Our "Bumper Crop" was grown in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Seed is not as white as that which we bring from the Northwest and from Oregon but is sound and high in germination. See Price List. Order only in multiples of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel—2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold.

"Silver Mine" Oats

This is a standard sort that yields big crops of fine oats. The kernels are remarkably white and the hulls so thin that manufacturers of rolled oats are very partial to "Silver Mine." The heads are of the sprangle type and very long, starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. "Silver Mine" Oats are early. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes "Silver Mine" a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" make it palatable.

See Price List. Order only in multiples of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel—2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold. High cost of bags makes smaller orders prohibitive.

Sixty Day Oats

These are the very earliest oats grown. They are very suitable to sow late where the season is shortened by late Spring. The Sixty Day variety will fit into the requirements of the Northern exposed locations in the hilly portions of Pennsylvania and North Jersey, as well as all of New York and the New England States. Everywhere Sixty Day Oats can be seeded to advantage with Canada Peas for hay and soiling and we recommend it strongly to dairymen for this purpose.

For the production of feed oats the "Sixty Day" variety can be relied upon for heavy crops. It came originally from Russia. It was imported and introduced by the Department of Agriculture and has found favor over wide territory.

See Price List. Order only in multiples of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel—2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold. High cost of bags makes smaller orders prohibitive.



Field of Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

This valuable variety was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields than when first brought from Russia.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in an official bulletin says of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten year average yield of this oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than the average of all other varieties." Our customers who tried this variety last year have had good results. Favorable reports come from every section of the country.

A characteristic of "Regenerated Swedish Select" Oats is its great root development. This gives this variety power to carry it through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under any conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay-loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

"Regenerated Swedish Select" is no longer a novelty. It is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried reliable kind can safely put their trust in "Regenerated Swedish Select," regardless of the acreage they plan to put out. We advise sowing 3 bus. per acre.

Our offerings of "Regenerated Swedish Select" come from two sources. The "Northwest" having been grown in the extreme North along the Canadian Line. Our other strain comes from the Ohio Valley. Both will be found quoted on Latest Price List at prices that are the lowest consistent with high values represented.

See Latest Price List. Order only in multiples of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel—2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, etc. Not less than 2 bushels sold. High cost of bags makes smaller orders prohibitive.

Rate of Oats Seeding, Etc.

Given a good seed bed and a productive soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels of Oats by weight are sufficient to seed an acre of any ordinary variety if drilled. On thin land slightly heavier seeding is advisable. Small kernel varieties need not be sown so heavily.

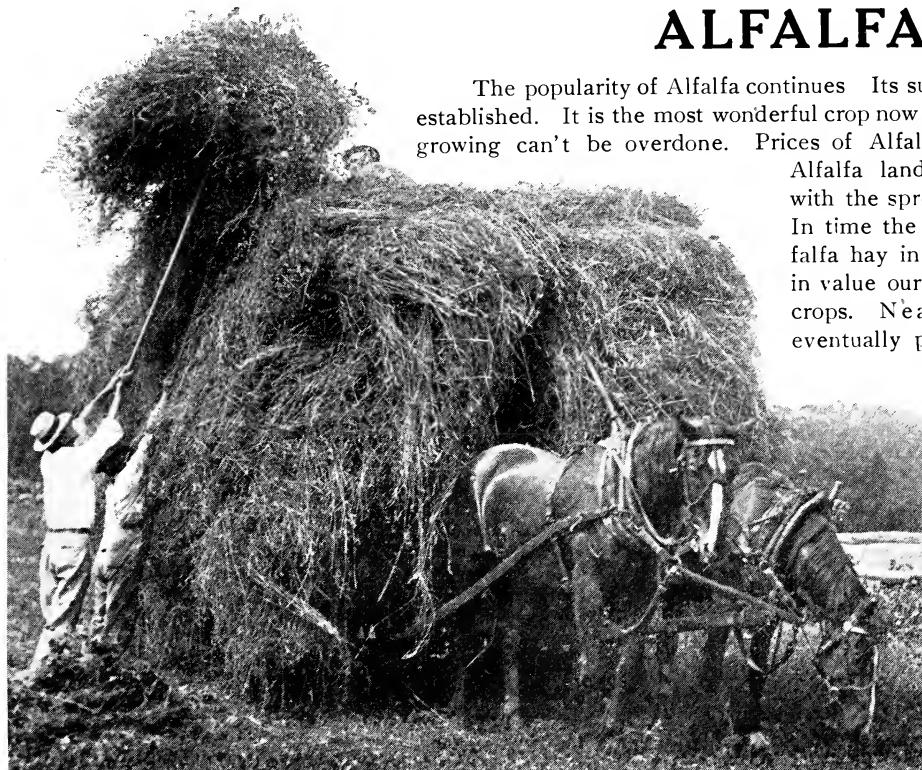
Hand seeding is wasteful. Drill seeding is uniform as to depth. Sow one-half to one inch deep, in moist soils—deeper in dry soils.

Sow early, very early, just as early as the ground can be prepared. Nothing gained sowing early on ground not properly prepared.

ALFALFA

The popularity of Alfalfa continues. Its success has been clearly established. It is the most wonderful crop now in cultivation. Alfalfa growing can't be overdone. Prices of Alfalfa hay, Alfalfa meal, Alfalfa lands, have not declined with the spread of Alfalfa culture. In time the annual product of Alfalfa hay in this country will rival in value our wheat, corn and oats crops. Nearly every farm will eventually produce some Alfalfa.

Even now a field of Alfalfa on a farm enhances the farm's value.



Alfalfa
Haying
Scene

Alfalfa excels every other forage crop—in yield per acre—in feeding value—as a drouth resister—as a soil enricher. Here in the East it may be cut three times a year. It will yield three to six tons of the most valuable hay each season. Alfalfa is rich in protein and equal in feeding value to bran.

The importance of a rich protein content in feeds is now very generally understood by dairymen, stock feeders and farmers in general. This fact is proven by the enormous demand for bran, cotton seed meal and other feeds rich in protein. This urgent demand has forced prices of these feeds to new unheard of levels. What is the farmer to do about it? He must grow feeds on his own farm that are rich in protein. In this way, only, can he provide, economically, the proteids needed for the formation of flesh and bone—wool and milk. The best of the legumes for this purpose is Alfalfa.

The first cost of starting an Alfalfa field is considerable, but when this cost is divided up between the five to eight years that the field will last without reseeding it becomes smaller for each year's crop than it cost to grow other crops that must be seeded annually or biennially.

An important characteristic of Alfalfa is that it does not impoverish the land upon which it is grown. There is really a constant gain in soil fertility while crop after crop is being removed. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer for nitrogen because it gets it from the air. Nitrogen is the most important element in the soil and the one most likely to give out under the strain of growing most other crops. Alfalfa gathers all it needs and deposits great quantities in the soil. The deep penetrating roots bring up from the subsoils phosphorus and potash and store it near the top soil for use of succeeding crops. How to Grow Alfalfa—next page.

A whole book would be required to treat all the wonders of Alfalfa in detail. Its importance, however, and its right to a place on every farm will be understood by carefully noting the following astonishing but undisputed—

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no state in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown." Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre.

It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

360 stalks have been grown from one seed.

It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil.

It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

Three pounds a day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.

Four to five pounds makes full feed for fattening aged sheep.

Thirty-five pounds makes full feed for fattening steers.

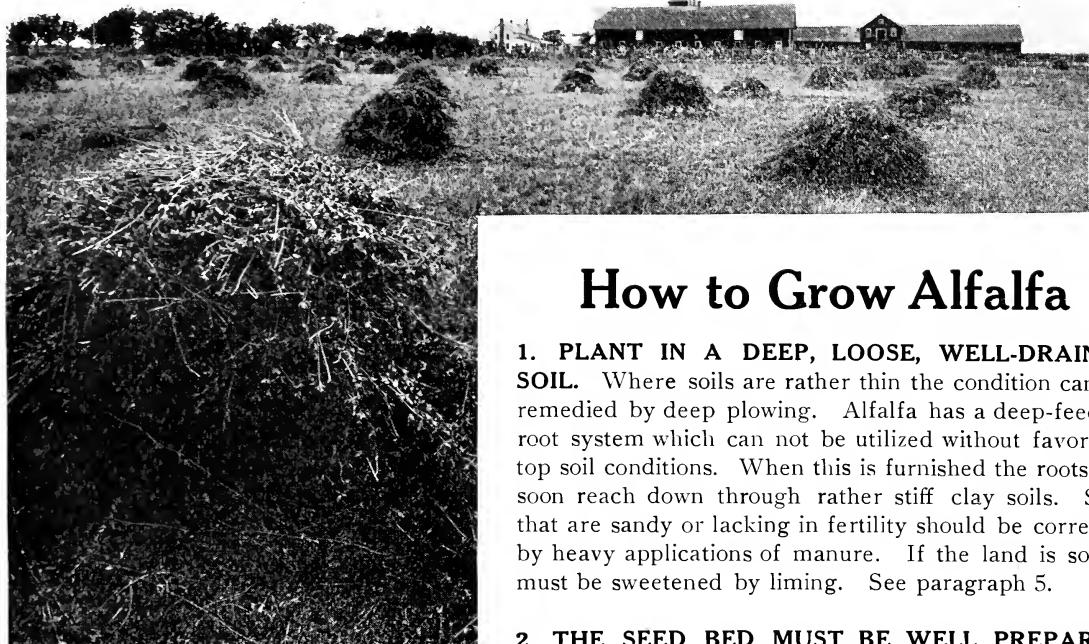
Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

Many interesting facts in addition to the above might be cited about Alfalfa. It would hardly be possible to say too much about Alfalfa, it is a working plant which is changing the destiny of many farming sections.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."



Alfalfa from "North-West" Seed

as much as six weeks for land to settle, though in periods of frequent heavy rains the settling process may require only four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed to follow the plow in soil preparation. After the ground is thoroughly prepared it should be harrowed after each rain. If it does not rain the land should be harrowed every ten days until the seed is sown; this will insure sufficient moisture for germination and destroy the weed seeds in the soil. Unless the land is thoroughly freed of weeds ahead of seeding there is danger of same making headway and choking out the Alfalfa plants while they are young and tender. When you plan Alfalfa seeding long in advance you should grow cultivated crops ahead of the Alfalfa and make every effort to destroy every possible weed plant before it reseeds itself.

3. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS it is well to supply it by turning under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the soil friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when established is a strong grower and will look out for its own feed if there is anything in reach. But when the plant first starts it is indeed weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong tap root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.

4. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY. This means that you must plant in the soil, nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Where sweet clover grows vigorously by your roadside it is possible your land has naturally the proper bacteria to grow Alfalfa as these two bacteria seem to be the same and where one grows the other will thrive. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or soy bean bacteria but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So that it will be necessary to supply these Alfalfa germs or bacteria artificially. We believe the very best bacteria to buy is that sold under the trade name of "Farmogerm." We keep it in stock at all times and furnish it to our customers. See our "Farmogerm" advertisement on page 32 of this catalog. The manufacturers of "Farmogerm" were the original discoverers and introducers of commercial bacteria and we believe that their product is the most dependable that can be secured. Their laboratory processes are most elaborate and scientific and we do not believe that the bacteria now being sold by others at lower prices can be relied upon. We absolutely know after putting out Thousands of Dollars worth of "Farmogerm" that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it. There are other methods of inoculating Alfalfa but we cannot recommend them.

How to Grow Alfalfa

1. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL. Where soils are rather thin the condition can be remedied by deep plowing. Alfalfa has a deep-feeding root system which can not be utilized without favorable top soil conditions. When this is furnished the roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy applications of manure. If the land is sour it must be sweetened by liming. See paragraph 5.

2 THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL PREPARED'

The soil should be thoroughly pulverized to considerable depth and then made quite firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. It usually takes

5. USE OF LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY. Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. Where crops of grain have been grown successively for many years soils are apt to become acid. You can test your soil yourself, as follows: Buy a nickel's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife and cut into the ground you want to test, pressing the earth slightly apart. Then push a piece of the blue litmus paper into the opening and press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave it there for several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. To insure correct results the test should be repeated in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used an application of 3,000 pounds per acre is recommended. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and same must be worked in thoroughly, preferably by discing and if possible a few weeks before seeding.

6. BEST TIME TO SEED. This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of any set time for seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A very good rule is to seed **as long ahead of the most trying season** for the young plants as possible. Anytime in late April, May, or June in the Spring, or late July, August or early September in the Fall is permissible, provided the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe winters are anticipated Spring seeding may be preferred. We have observed that among the successful Alfalfa growers of Pennsylvania and adjoining states Spring and Fall seeding are practised in about equal proportion and with about equal success.

7. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED? By all means cover the seed. Seeding on top as clovers and timothy are occasionally seeded will be risking failure. On heavy loam soils cover the seed from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one-half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

8. HOW HEAVY TO SEED. In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds would be sufficient here in the East if all other conditions were exactly as they should be. Unless you have eliminated all danger from weeds and are absolutely sure of sufficient dampness to encourage perfect germination and can place every seed at the right depth you will be much safer if you sow twenty pounds per acre. We know many successful Alfalfa men who put in thirty pounds per acre. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

9. ABOUT NURSE CROPS. Nurse crops, where there are some weeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. A nurse crop may be harvested and the income derived will help toward the expense of starting the Alfalfa. This way the use of the land the first year is not entirely surrendered to the Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding will rob the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Don't use oats. Oats drinks too much water and shades thickly. Spring barley, beardless preferred, at rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre, is the most suitable grain to use for nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops with Alfalfa in the Fall. When nurse crops are used in the Spring sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.

10. SELECTION OF SEED OF MOST IMPORTANCE. Unfortunately, good Alfalfa seed is not sold from every country store. Indeed, poor seed has been the cause of many poor stands and failures. There has never been an excess of real good seed. Alfalfa Seed of real merit always sells high in price. Indeed, the highest priced seed in the market is usually the cheapest and safest. The loss resulting from poor seed is much greater than the difference in cost of seed. The loss comes from the labor thrown away, the time sacrificed, and the disappointing yields—not to speak of weeds introduced. Seed should be clean as possible and high in germination. It should be largely bright in color and as plump as possible. A shrunken seed may come up but will never make a real strong plant. Seed grown in the short seasons of the Northern border seems to start better and stronger and surer than that produced further South. Seed produced on irrigated lands is not equal to that produced on unirrigated lands. We have given special attention to selection of Alfalfa Seed stocks for our trade. On the following pages you will find our brands described. These were gathered personally by our representative, who went right to the sources of production and selected stocks of seed from first hands that can be relied upon.



Hoffman's "North-West" Alfalfa Seed

is the cleanest, brightest, strongest seed from non-irrigated fields in the far Northwest. This includes the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. Very little of the seed ever reaches the Eastern markets. "North-West" Alfalfa possesses vigor and hardiness unequalled by seed grown elsewhere. Only a strong vigorous strain can endure the climatic conditions of the Northland. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is only from strong plants of the most hardy types. Most of the quality of seed from this section fit for our North-West brand is eagerly purchased for reseeding right in the states where it is produced. Our stocks were procured with the greatest difficulty and at prices that forbid the possibility of selling as low as the common Alfalfas in the market. However, the price is within reach. We firmly believe that one-fourth less of our "North-West" Alfalfa seed is needed per acre than of the common brands; so that the use of this hardy strain of Alfalfa from the Black Hills and North Rockies is really a matter of economy.

Stocks of the strain are limited, and our customers are advised to order this brand long in advance of seed time.

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa

Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa is not a second grade by any means. It represents the very highest possible degree of purity, as well as germination. Beautiful as to color. It is Northern grown, American, unirrigated seed. Not grown as far North as our "North-West" brand but in a latitude that makes it suitable for culture all over the Middle Atlantic States. Hoffman's "Extra" is a grade that very rarely finds its way in Eastern Seed Stores. We have sold Hoffman's "Extra" Alfalfa for years here in the districts served by us and it has given complete satisfaction. It will compare favorably with any competing brand in the market, both in purity and growth. In vigor and hardiness it is second only to our "North-West." See our Price List.

Hoffman's "Safe" Alfalfa

"Safe" Alfalfa is good, clean, American Alfalfa Seed, free from dangerous weed seeds and high in germination. It is grown further South than our "Extra" brand. We can not state definitely whether from irrigated or non-irrigated lands. "Safe" Alfalfa is "safe to sow" and matches in quality nine-tenths of the Alfalfa Seed sown in this country. Indeed, most of the so-called "First Grade" Alfalfa Seed is not equal to our "Safe" brand.

"Imported" Alfalfa

This season's American grown Alfalfa is in sufficient supply to meet the demand. Importations are not necessary. We advise our customers to use our "Safe" Alfalfa in preference to "Imported." We will not offer "Imported" this season. There is much old European Seed in some quarters, which will be offered as American.

Cutting Alfalfa in Far Northwest

"Grimm" Alfalfa

A German Emigrant, by name Wendelin Grimm, came to Minnesota many years ago and brought with him from Europe some Alfalfa Seed that produced fields of more than ordinary hardiness and productiveness. Grimm's location was near Minneapolis and his Alfalfa fields withstood the rigors of winter that either froze out or thinned out his neighbors' fields. Seed produced from Grimm's fields possessed more vigor than other seed and achieved more than a local reputation. It is claimed for Grimm's Alfalfa that it has larger crowns and a more spreading root system and that Grimm Alfalfa will start better in undrained, wet locations. The reputation of Grimm Alfalfa was made before the splendid hardy and prolific strains were developed in the Black Hills and North Rockies, and at present these new Alfalfas produced in the Northland are close competitors with the Grimm strain. Grimm Seed is held at almost prohibitive prices. Our "North-West" ranks so high in promise and costs so much less that we are not sure it pays to sow Grimm.

We know our "Grimm" Seed to be genuine. It was grown in the Black Hill region. If you order "Grimm," tell us what to do if we are sold out, See Latest Price List.

Inoculate your Alfalfa Seed with **"Farmogerm."** See paragraph 4, page 14.

See also page 32.

WHY BUY

**Cotton Seed Meal at \$50.00 per ton?
Wheat Bran at \$33.00 per ton?**

Yes, you need the protein content of these expensive products. Farmers have learned definitely that the ordinary hay and grain feeds must have protein added to get best results in stock raising, as well as meat, milk and wool production.

If you keep depending upon Cotton Seed Meal and Bran as sources of proteids the prices of these by-products will rise still higher.

Just as the farmer has had to learn that proteins must be added to ordinary grain and hay feeds to make a balanced ration, so he will have to learn

How to Produce Proteids on His Own Farm

There are substitutes for bran and cotton seed meal that can be readily grown on every farm. Fortunately, rich soil is not required. A crop you can farm with little planning ahead and without delay or much expense is

SOY BEANS

You will grow Soy Beans sometime. The quicker you get started the quicker your profits will accrue. Even before proteids cost so much as at present it paid to grow Soy Beans. Now that concentrated protein feeds are so much higher and likely to become almost prohibitive the growing of Soy Beans will be even more profitable. Soy Beans are a legume and can be grown on poor lands—too poor to grow Clover or Alfalfa. Soy Beans gather nitrogen and increase soil fertility. We have not the space to bring out in full the possibilities of Soy Beans, but you will be impressed by the following brief—

FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.

You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.

One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.

Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.

Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increase flow of milk.

Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 3 parts Corn, will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.

A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition.

Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.

The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.

Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit.

An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys becomes available to the corn.

Wheat following Soys yields 20 to 50% better than when it follows oats.

How to Grow Soy Beans

Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops and not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa. We give the following directions :

1. PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.



Elmer S. Johnson in His Field of Medium Greens

2. DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY. The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Planting Soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.

3. DON'T PLANT DEEP. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.

4. INOCULATION. To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. We believe "Farmogerm" to be the best inoculation in the market and we highly recommend it. See Page 32. "Farmogerm" is applied right to the seed before it is planted. It takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.

5. PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST. If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.

6. HOW TO PLANT THEM. Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.

7. HARVESTING. To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted but not brittle. Rake early in windrows but then let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.

8. FOR BEANS. Let stand until half of the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may then be handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to the barn or stack.

9. THRESHING. This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary.

10. USES OF SOYS are fully though briefly mentioned under heading **"FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS."** *(Soy Beans Continued on Next Page)*

Soy Bean Seed—Our Stocks

The Soy Beans we offer for seed include the very best varieties—grown, in most cases by the successful and scientific growers in the country. With the exception of the Mammoth Yellow, which will not mature seed in the North, all our stocks are grown here in the North, which is very important. Our list is not long. It is long enough to include every type of Soy Bean and every suitable variety for every purpose. We don't list a lot of new sorts. Really, most of the new sorts offered are nothing but the old kinds renamed. Our old sorts have been in the hands of growers who have greatly improved them, as you will further note in our description of varieties. Our "Ito Sans" and "Medium Greens" were grown in one of the most Northern Counties of Ohio by the Johnson Brothers, who conduct the largest Soy Bean farm in the United States. Soy Bean Seed from this far Northern location is earlier and hardier than that produced in more Southern locations. These Johnson Brothers, two of them, are practical farmers as well as scientific. They grew up right on the farm, leaving same only long enough to pursue and complete agricultural courses in our most advanced universities. The Johnson Brothers have greatly improved the old varieties without attaching to them new names and trying to sell them at fabulous prices.

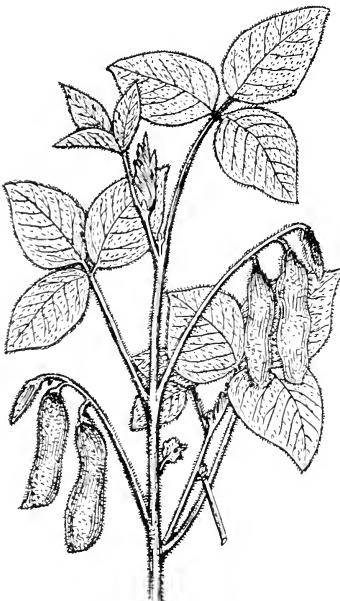
VARIETIES OF SOY BEANS

Wilsons. This is deservedly the most popular Soy Bean. It is one of the very few varieties that can be used for every purpose. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches the "Wilson" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground Wilsons will grow four feet tall and on fertile ground they attain a height of six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay and a little better hay than any other Soy. Wilsons are early enough to mature beans in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and states to the South. The "Wilson" will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soils to produce forage—poor soils to produce beans. The "Wilson" is a little, jet black bean, appearing more like a bean and less like a pea than other Soy varieties.

"Wilson" Soys yield easily 20 bushels beans per acre; 30 bushel yields have been secured. Beginners who are not sure as to the variety to start with will do well to decide on the "Wilson." It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, silage, and green manuring. For price see Price List.

Ito San. This is a yellow seed variety. The old "Ito Sans" were not tall enough for hay, though the hay made from the "Ito Sans" was fine as to quality. The Johnson Brothers' "Ito Sans" have been improved as to growth and habit. "Ito Sans" as offered by us grow taller, and the habit of the old "Ito Sans" to cling close to the ground have been largely overcome by years of seed selection on the Johnson Brothers Farms. "Ito Sans" are early. The beans will mature in the high altitudes of Pennsylvania and in the states of New York and Michigan. "Ito Sans" yield heavily of beans and we recommend them highly for bean production. The straw after beans have been threshed out has fine stems and is equal to Clover hay in value. A great Soy to farm for beans here in the North but not the best when hay production is the first object. See Price List.

Medium Green is another great double purpose Soy Bean for the North. If planted early, beans will mature even in Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio and New Jersey. Our "Medium Greens" have been greatly improved by the Johnson Brothers, who grow them successfully in Northern Ohio. (Note importance of securing Medium Green Seed from this Northern section). The old "Medium Green" shattered badly. This has been largely overcome by the Johnson Brothers as the result of years of careful selection. The improved "Medium Green" as offered here has been improved as to height and now grows as tall as four feet eight inches. See Price List.



Soy Beans

Medium Browns, known also as Ohio No. 9035. This is also a double purpose sort, though it is more prolific in bean production. These are grown here in Lancaster County, Pa. Two years in succession they have yielded 30 to 33 bushels per acre of beans. This brown seeded sort is suitable for hay production, as well as bean production. Compared with Medium Greens, Medium Browns produce slightly more beans and slightly less forage. Take Medium Brown if bean production is of first importance, Medium Green if the production of forage is of first importance. See Price List.

Early Brown. This is an early sort, suitable for late planting. It is a double purpose sort, producing fine top growth and an abundance of beans. Will do well as a catch crop. Can mature beans quite to the North when allowed full season there. If planted early in Pennsylvania or Ohio or New Jersey it can be removed in time to grow wheat. Its habit is correct. See Price List.

"Mammoth Yellow" will not mature beans in Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is largely grown in the South where heavy crops of beans are yielded. It may be grown on soils so barren that other plants will die for want of fertility. "Mammoth Yellows" make a very tall, coarse growth. This makes them valuable for Northern culture to plant with corn for silage or to plant expressly to plow under for soil improvement. See Latest Price List.



Cow Peas

COW PEAS

The Cow Pea is a valuable legume and very much like the Soy Bean in its relation to agriculture. The actual Cow Pea is nearly as valuable a feed as the Soy Bean, and Cow Pea hay is equal to Soy Bean hay in value of fats and protein. Both Cow Peas and Soy Beans are great gatherers of nitrogen when properly inoculated and therefore great soil improvers. Even when all the growth of Cow Peas above ground is removed, the soil that yielded the crop is richer than before the Cow Peas were grown. Except as herein noted, all the statements on previous pages under head of "**Facts About Soy Beans**" are equally applicable to Cow Peas. Cow Peas can be grown on poorer ground even than Soy Beans. Cow Peas as a class are more recumbent than Soy Beans, and therefore more difficult to harvest. However, we offer varieties that have upright tendencies. For pasturing or hogging or for turning under for soil improvement the trailing habit is no objection.

Instructions for Growing Cow Peas

As a whole, the same methods are employed for Cow Peas as for Soy Beans (see instructions on previous pages). Prepare the soil well.

Don't plant until the soil is warm and not too wet. Plant 1½ inches deep. Inoculate the seed with "Farmogerm" so that the little pear-shaped nodules on the roots of the Cow Pea will form and work day and night to their capacity gathering nitrogen from the air. The methods we advise for planting, harvesting and threshing Soy Beans, with slight modifications, may be used for Cow Peas.

VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

"New Eras." We are very partial to the "New Eras" as an all round variety for general culture—especially in the North and Middle Atlantic States. The "New Era" is an early variety. In the South two crops of "New Eras" are grown in one season. The habit of the "New Eras" is erect. It can be mowed with ease. The vines are fine with many branches and this makes splendid hay. The "New Eras" also yield heavily of peas, which are of a brown color and medium size. Both vines and Cow Peas are rich in protein content. Beginners in Cow Pea culture may well select the "New Eras," whether they seek the peas, hay, silage, pasture, or whether they want to turn under for soil improvement. See Price List.

Whippoorwills. This is a standard early variety for general purposes. It grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well for both hay and grain. See Price List.

The Gray Crowder, also called Gray Whippoorwill, has become a recent great favorite among growers. It is a speckled variety like the old Whippoorwill. The "Gray Crowder" yields more hay, more beans, and has a greater root growth. It is therefore a great general purpose Cow Pea, producing heavily of both hay and grain and leading as a soil renovator. We have fine "Gray Crowders." See Price List.

Blacks. These are a little later than the above varieties. Yield heavily of vines but produce less grain. Has the trailing habit. One of the best to plant in corn for pasture or turning under. See Price List.

Cow Peas require 30 pounds per acre planted in rows, and 1½ bushels per acre broadcasted. Cow Peas are especially valuable to plant in corn fields for late pasture or turning under for soil enrichment. The Cow Pea, like the Soy Bean, deserves much more attention, agriculturally, than it has yet received.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling, and pasture. Yet the great advantage of this member of the pea family for early feed production is only known to a small proportion of those who should each Spring plant Canada Peas, either alone or mixed with oats.

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out with safety in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

The Growth is Early, Rapid, Vigorous

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen sow each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required, if drilled; 3 bushels if broadcasted and harrowed in.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. However, it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling by stock destroys much of the growth. The most economical way is to let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas should be mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of live stock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as with Canada Peas and Oats. The practice should be more generally followed. Besides its feed value—

Canada Peas are a Legume

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow.

It pays to "Farmogerm" Canada Peas (see page 32) though same may be grown successfully without artificial inoculation.

American Grown Seed is Preferred for planting. Though the American seed is limited this season, we have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in the Northern part of Michigan, which is noted for its fine seed peas. See Price List.

The Right Variety of Oats should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend strongly "Sixty Day" Oats and the "Silver Mine" varieties for this purpose. Both these sorts are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the pea vines. See Oats Section of catalog for description and Price List for quotations.

Canada Peas and Oats Mixed are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Speltz is now grown in the United States in a large way. Each succeeding year its great value is emphasized and its production increased to an enormous extent. Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. It is excellent feed and yields so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increased value and its eventual place among the standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not yet grown Speltz should try it upon at least a few acres of their farm.

Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran or shorts to give best results. Speltz is especially valuable as a hog feed and may also be fed mixed with other feed to horses.

Speltz is a wonderful drought resister and proof against nearly all conditions that undo other cereals.

Sow two bushels Speltz per acre and handle the crop all through about the same as you handle oats.

Please note the following—

FACTS ABOUT SPELTZ

It resists drought.

It thrives on poor land, stony ground, in forests

It makes a crop with almost any condition of soil or climate.

Endures a great deal of frost.

Is not readily damaged by harvest rains.

Does not yield to rust or smut.

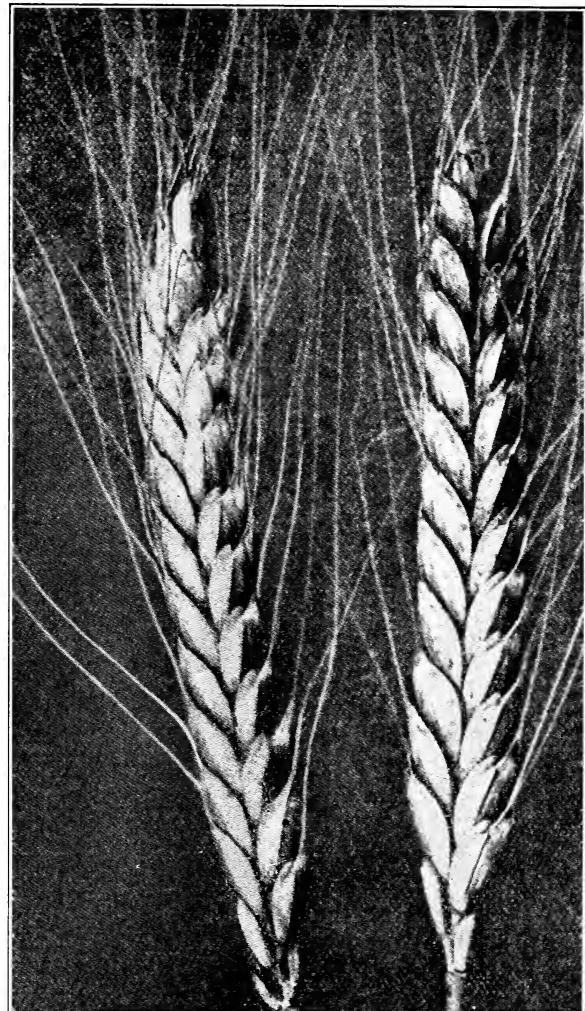
Yields more than oats, rye, wheat or barley.

Makes better feed than barley.

Stock readily eat both grain and straw.

Ripens very early.

Fine stocks of new crop Speltz are ready for your orders. See Price List.



Heads of Speltz

Japanese Buckwheat

Seed is brown to black, larger than Silver Hull. Blooms long and ripens early. It resists drought and blight. Yields heavily, a profitable variety. See Price List.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

Enjoys with the Japanese variety a world wide reputation. The grain is of a beautiful light gray and has a thin husk. Millers like Silver Hull as it makes white flour and leaves little waste. A favorite variety for bees. See Price List.

SPRING AND SUMMER GRAINS

Beardless Spring Barley

Yields well, though not quite equal to the bearded sorts. Beardless Barley Seed should be brought from the North to get best results. Beardless Barley is, of course, free from the objectionable beards that are so troublesome in harvesting and threshing. Beardless Barley is much safer to feed in the straw to live stock than Bearded Barley which must be threshed. It is a fine grain to mix with other seeds for soiling or hay and is also a fine grain to use as a nurse crop for Alfalfa, etc.

We especially recommend that Alfalfa be started with Beardless Spring Barley as a nurse crop whenever Alfalfa is started in the Spring months. We recommend sowing three-fourths of a bushel of Beardless Spring Barley as a nurse crop per each acre of Alfalfa. This will produce a half crop of grain at harvest time when the Barley should be harvested. Do not use more than three-fourth bushel per acre when planting to nurse Alfalfa.

For a full crop of Barley sow 2 to 2½ bushels per acre.

Our seed this season was procured in Michigan, from a reliable party, and we believe our stock is true Beardless Barley. The grain of beardless has the same value for feeding as the bearded varieties. Barley is good feed for cattle, hogs, and poultry. See Price List.

Marquis Spring Wheat (Beardless)

We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in the higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the states to the North. We believe the "Marquis" variety will do further South. At least, we know this variety to have succeeded where other sorts of Spring Wheat have failed. "Marquis" wheat has done well for years in the winter wheat sections of Iowa and Kansas. One reason "Marquis" does better than other spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. "Marquis" makes a beautiful grain and is productive. Our "Marquis" seed comes from North Dakota, which means our seed, besides being pure and clean, has all the inherited tendencies of the Northwest—earliness—hardiness—productiveness. See Price List.

Manschury Barley

"Marquis" Spring Wheat

Barley will do well anywhere from the Canadian border to the states far South. In the Eastern and more Southern States it will deteriorate unless seed is brought from the North. It will do well on land too poor for other grain crops. Two bushels should be seeded per acre. It will yield double as much as wheat and the grain is valuable for all kinds of stock. It should be sown early as oats, if possible, for best results, but barley will stand late planting much better than oats. We have secured North Dakota grown barley for our trade of the "Manschury" variety. This is a bearded variety that leads other varieties in feeding values and yielding qualities. It is early, does not lodge. Try a few acres of "Manschury" Barley. See Price List

Spring Rye

This valuable rye is used to produce grain and is also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats, and will make fine crops. Seed should be brought from the North every few years, as seed produced here deteriorates from time to time. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as the Winter sort but is just as valuable for all purposes. Our stock was secured directly from the grower in North Dakota, and is pure, clean, and true to name. See Price List.



SORGHUM

Sorghum is of the Sugar Cane family. It is grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" listed by us is equally valuable for forage and may be grown anywhere in the United States. It is like corn in appearance. It may be cut two or three times in a season. It is excellent food, either dry or green, for cattle and livestock of all kinds. It stands drouth well and is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, two bushels per acre is required on account of imperfect covering that follows. If drilled in, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre is sufficient. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows like corn is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the row and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. By this last method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of Sorghum is greatest if cut just before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker will be the growth of the following crop.

"Early Amber" is earliest and most popular for forage. See Price List.

Kaffir Corn. This plant is similar to Sorghum. It grows taller, makes fine fodder or green feed for soiling, but does not stand more than one cutting. It is most valuable for seed and produces 30 to 60 bushels per acre. For fodder and soiling crop, farm like Sorghum (See Sorghum). For seed production, sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre in rows like corn. See Price List.

Feterita is a wonderful new grain resembling "Sorghum." The agricultural department brought it from Africa. It is early, resists drought, yields heavily of seed or forage. It branches right from the roots and makes as many as three to eighteen heads from a stool. Plant in rows similar to Kaffir Corn. We have fine stocks of seed. See Price List.

Sudan Grass. Comes from the African Sudan Country. It belongs to the Sorghum family. It is more like a grass than a corn. May be cut often for hay. It laughs at drought and will grow vigorously without any rain if once started. May be broadcasted, 16 pounds per acre, or planted in rows, three pounds per acre if three feet apart. Four to six pounds if rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. The rows should be as far apart as the tools available for cultivation will permit. See Price List.

Sand or Hairy Vetch

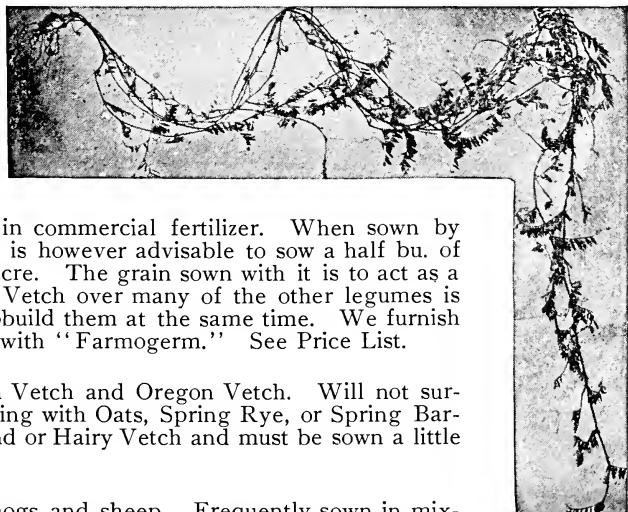
This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of **Sand**

or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support to the Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and buildup them at the same time. We furnish high grade seed. Vetches should be inoculated with "Farmogerm." See Price List.

Spring Vetch. Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Latest Price List.

Dwarf Essex Rape. Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. It grows thickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such a small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. See Latest Price List.

Cow Horn Turnips are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the sub-soil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical condition and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Three pounds will seed an acre. See Price List.

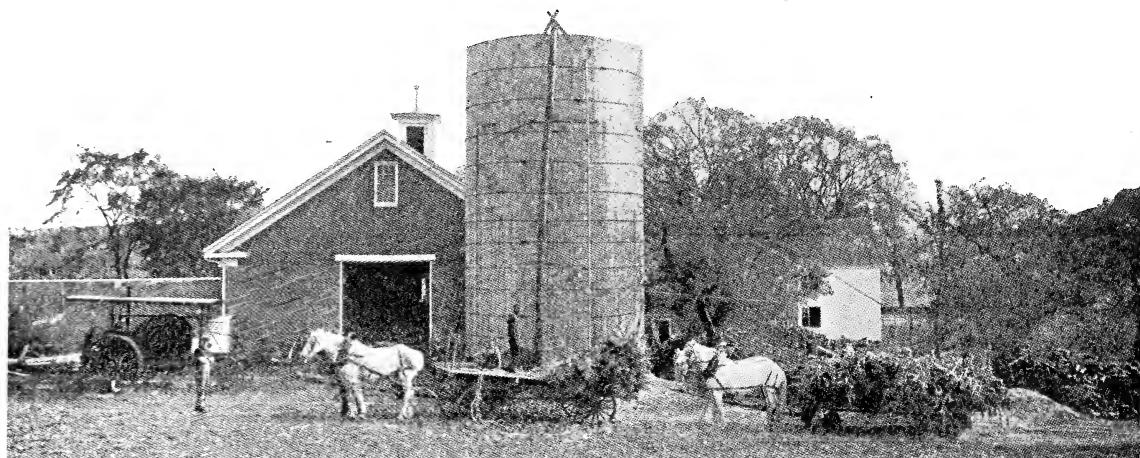


Plant of
Hairy
Vetch

OUR SEED CORN STOCKS

Last year was a disastrous season for Seed Corn production in many sections. Here, however, in Lancaster County where nearly every bit of Seed Corn is grown that we sell, the season was all that could be wished for. We have fine stocks on hand as we go to press with our catalog. Same will not be in excess of the demand as we have built up a fine trade in Seed Corn. Every one needing Seed Corn should order it long before planting time.

We take pains to do everything possible to insure soundness and high germination of our Seed Corn. Ears are selected on the field at husking time for seed purposes. These are brought to our warehouse and each one placed on wire hangers so that no ear will come in contact with another. Most of the drying is by natural ventilation but heat is supplied during damp seasons. The corn is not allowed to freeze. The nub and butt grains are removed from the ears by a separate operation and are excluded from the Seed Corn. Corn is thoroughly fanned after being shelled. All our Seed Corn can be depended upon for high and strong germination.



THE SILO

A very important factor in dairy farming. Corn must be the foundation feed for practically all kinds of stock. For dairy feeding it is well to have some of this corn to feed in a succulent state for as long a period as possible. The Silo is the solution of the question of how to provide juicy, palatable, bulky feed after winter sets in. It also solves the question of preventing waste in corn production. The entire stalk, including the leaves, the husks, the grains of corn, and even the despised cobs, are saved and stored economically and in convenient form for stock feeding. The Silo came into use slowly but surely. Its value is now fully recognized. The kinds of

Corn for Silage and Fodder

has been given our careful attention and we offer varieties unsurpassed for these purposes.

Red Cob White Ensilage

In our estimation, this is the best special ensilage corn, as well as the best fodder corn. It is very tall and leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder. The grain is white and the cob red. "Red Cob Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short the ears of corn will not fully mature. Where the season is of average length "Red Cob White" will mature considerable grain. We have sold this variety as a special ensilage corn for a number of years and we receive uniformly good reports from users. Our stock of seed are first class—having been well matured, dried and protected. See Price List.

ADD SOY BEANS TO YOUR SILAGE. Under Seed Corn we take space to urge our friends who have Silos to grow Soy Beans for Silage as well as Corn. One part Soy Bean growth to four parts Corn will make of your Silage a perfect ration. The Soy Bean plant will supply the protein that the Corn lacks. You can grow the Soy Beans right in the same row as the Silage Corn. Or plant the Soys separately. Read pages 18 to 20 for comments on Soy Beans as a source of Protein.



Cutting Red Cob White Ensilage

Photo by Courtesy of Coe Mortimer Co., New York

Lancaster County Sure Crop A General Purpose Corn Suitable alike for Silage and Cribbing

corn as well as stalk should go into the Silo and that where length of season permitted, the corn grains should be well glazed over before cutting. Farmers with this view-point believe strongly in "Lancaster County Sure Crop" for this use. Our trade in this variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions. Many farm agents recommend it and some of the best dairymen plant it exclusively for ensilage. It is quite tall and very leafy. It stands drought—develops corn ears early. Will mature some corn up to the glazed state even well to the North. The demand for this variety will be sharper than ever and early orders are advised.

As a Cribbing Corn, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" is just as valuable. It differs in type from every other cribbing corn on the list. It is yellow in appearance on the ear but the sides of the grains are red, which gives the corn a red or speckled appearance when shelled. Corns that shell red are good yielders for rough and ready farming. The fodder is tall and very leafy. This variety is one of those that will not conform very well to the standards set up in the shows. The ears are very long but not proportionately thick. There are only fourteen to twenty rows of grain and the rows are inclined to be curved rather than straight. The grains fill out well, both the butt and tip. They are not very deep but nearly square, with the rows set so closely together that there is no waste space between them. There is not much cob, so that the proportion of shelled corn to ear is very satisfactory.

The value of this variety is in its ability to produce a very good ear on every stalk in the field. We recommend it to growers in particular who have been disappointed in their trial of various sorts of corn in soils that are only of average strength and under conditions where the best of culture could not be given.

Lancaster County Sure Crop is fairly early and will mature in sections where other large eared varieties will have no chance at all. It husks very easily and is one of the best all round corns for rough and ready farming in this list. Some of our customers use Sure Crop for ensilage corn with very satisfactory results. See Price List.



Lancaster County Sure Crop

Seed Corn—Cribbing Varieties

Reid's Yellow Dent. This is a first rate, all round, practical variety of corn. Ears are medium in length. Grains are narrow and deep, Rows run regular from end to end.

Reid's has a marked tendency to fill out well at both tip and butt. The cob is red and very thin. Few corns show such a big proportion of grain to cob as Reid's Yellow Dent. Reid's is early. Not early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of the Pennsylvania

mountain sections but will mature nicely anywhere else in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Suitable for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

The strongest point in favor of "Reid's

Yellow Dent" is its tendency to produce a fine ear on every stalk. This is an important test of any variety. No corn will yield heavily per acre unless each stalk can be depended upon to yield a creditable ear. Reid's is a strictly yellow corn both shelled and on the ear.

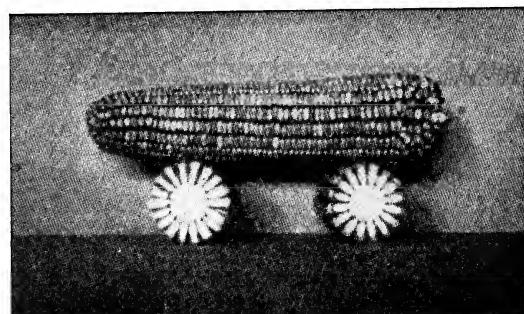
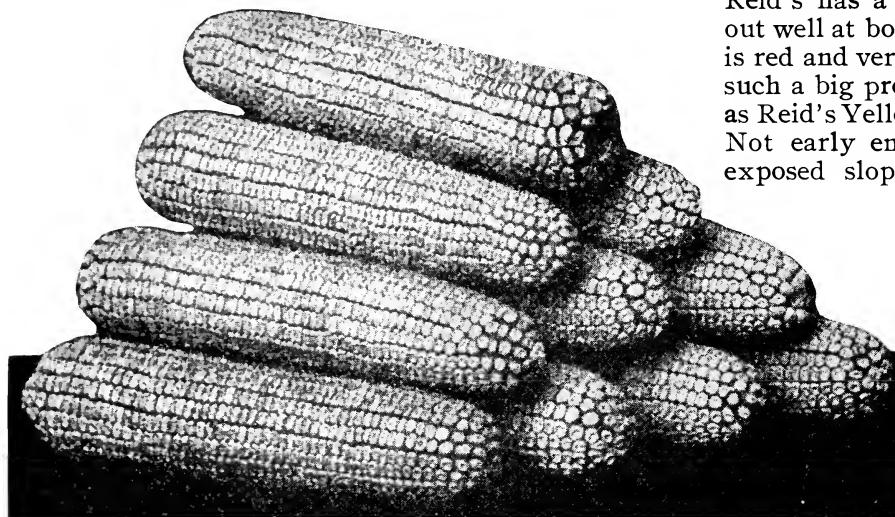
The fodder of Reid's is medium to fairly tall. It is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on "Hoffman Homestead Farm" a number of years with great success. Nearly all of this year's offering of Reid's was produced by us. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. See Price List.

White Cap Yellow Dent. This is a large eared variety. The sides of the grains are yellow and the caps of the grains are white. This type of corn yields well even on thin land. It matures in Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and further South. Fodder is tall. We have many customers growing White Cap with great success. The grains are square, rather than pointed. The ears taper slightly and toward the tip of the ear are not so deep as in the center. This variety will stand rough farming and even neglect better than others. On fairly rich soils long and heavy ears will be produced. White Cap Yellow Dent is rightfully a very popular and productive variety of corn. See Price List.

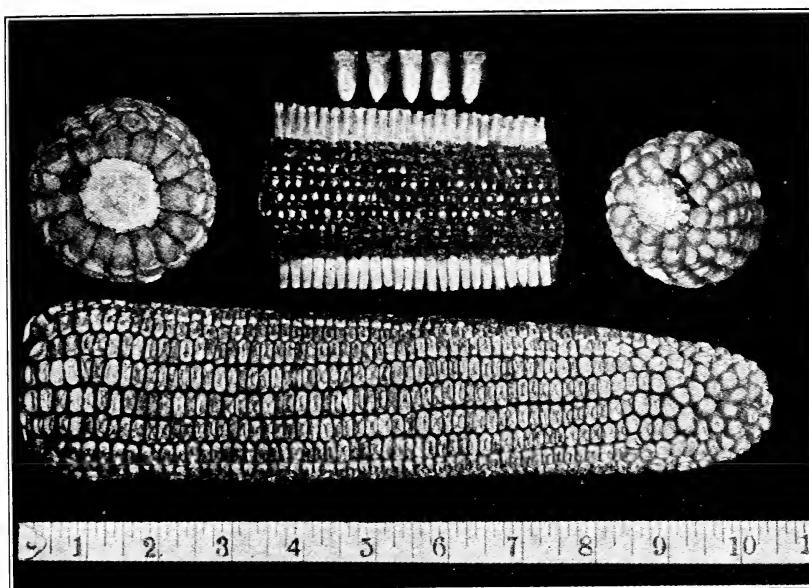
Golden Yellow Dent. This is the first variety of corn we sold for seed. It is a very desirable type of Yellow Dent. The fodder is tall and leafy. The grains are very deep and of a rich golden yellow color. The cobs are uniformly red. It has the deepest grain and at the same time the smallest cob of any variety on the list. The ears are of moderate size. Will attain large size if not planted too close. The ears are beautiful in shape being cylindrical and do not taper decidedly. The proportion of shelled corn to cob can not be any greater. Please notice the great depth of grain in illustration herewith.

"Golden Yellow Dent" is an early variety, not extremely early, but matures anywhere in Pennsylvania, except in the mountainous districts. Richest soil is not required for this variety. "Golden Yellow Dent" yields well and reliably.

Our stocks have been grown for us for many years by a careful farmer on land adjoining the Hoffman Homestead Farm. See Price List.



Golden Yellow Dent



Fine Specimen of Improved Leaming

at the tip. This characteristic offends the corn experts but the variety will please all who seek an extremely early corn that will yield well in sections where the season is short. This variety should do well even North of Pennsylvania and if planted in time will mature even in higher altitudes. Where the season for growing corn is long or of even moderate length, we would prefer some of the other varieties we offer. Improved Leaming has a place where the season is short that cannot be filled by other dented varieties. See Price List.

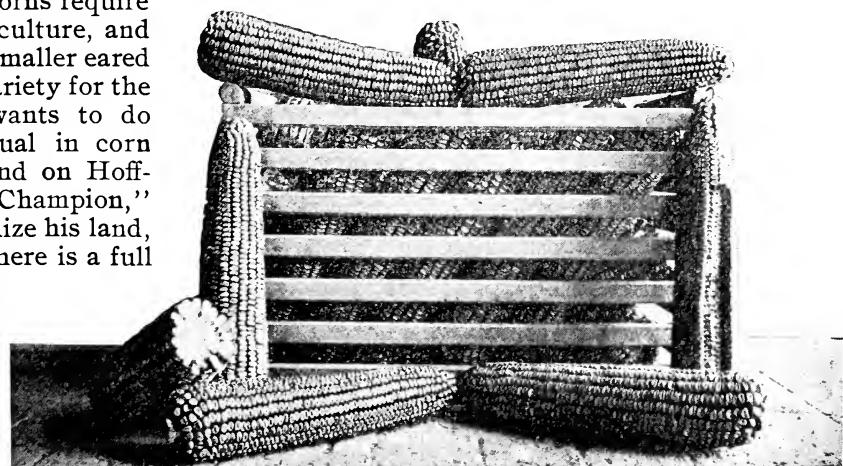
Long's Champion Yellow Dent. This variety will recommend itself to those in search of large eared, yellow, deep grained varieties. It is, indeed, a magnificent corn that will please and profit the grower. In considering such varieties customers will please note that large eared yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than the smaller eared sorts. This is just the variety for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on Hoffman's seed of "Long's Champion," alone—but if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full even stand, and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop of Long's Champion Corn that will please him—profit him—astonish his friends.

"Long's Champion" has been improved in our hands during the past few years. It has a richer yellow than formerly—matures a bit earlier—a smoother ear has been bred. These improvements have been brought about by careful selections without losing any of the productive capacity of the variety. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears twelve inches or more in length, 2 pounds in weight, are not unusual in Long's Champion. The ears have thickness as well as length. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn. See Price List.

Improved Early Leaming

The earliest variety on our list. Will mature in 90 days.

This is the genuine, original Early Leaming corn that was originated by J. S. Leaming, now deceased, in Ohio many years ago. It is not large in the ear. The grains are deep. Stalks are short. The ears grow low down on the stalk. Matures very early, ripening next to the Flint Corns. The color is a rich yellow. The very richest yellow corn on our list. Ears taper somewhat with a tendency to come to a point



Long's Champion Yellow Dent

Johnson County White. This is the only variety of pure white corn that we offer.

Johnson County White is almost perfect in its formation and wins more prizes in the big shows than any other corn. Besides being almost perfect in formation it is a large eared variety with very deep grains. The ears are cylindrical in shape and do not taper except near the tip. The fact that Johnson County White Corn has taken the Grand Champion

Prize in four successive National Corn Shows is the best evidence of its uniformity of type and perfection of form and shape.

This variety needs a comparatively long season. Don't plant it in Northern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, or other sections of same latitude. It will mature in all the Southern Counties of Pennsylvania as well as Southern half of Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana and states to the South. In this section it may

be planted in soils of moderate fertility. Johnson County White will produce larger crops of corn than the large yellow eared varieties under same conditions. There is a mistaken belief that White Corns or even White Cap Corns do not possess nearly the same feeding value as yellow corns. There can only be the slightest difference in feeding value, not more than 1% at most, and this should not deter any one from giving trial to "Johnson County White," where the climate will permit early planting and late harvesting. Nearly all corns that have so large an ear as Johnson County White do not have a deep grain. In this respect, Johnson County White is an exception. A large ear of this variety is almost a solid mass of corn of great weight and beauty. It is worthy of any farmer's attention. See Price List.

SHALL WE SUBSTITUTE? In ordering Seed Corn always advise your second choice if you have any. Early orders of Seed Corn insure getting your first choice.

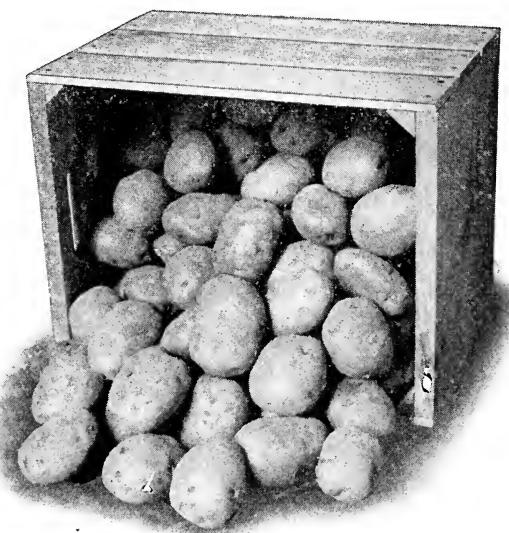
SEED CORN ON THE EAR. Early in the season we can accept orders for some varieties on the ear. As soon as our corns are thoroughly dried out we start tipping, butting, shelling, grading, cleaning, after which only Shelled Seed Corn can be procured. This season we can't furnish Ensilage or Improved Leaming on the ear, only shelled. Only full even bushel lots corn on the ear 70 lbs. each will be sold. Don't order fractional bushel of corn on the ear.

POTATOES: AN INVITING MONEY CROP

A staple article of food in perhaps every household of the land, potatoes will always be a crop of first importance. Potatoes may be successfully and profitably grown over a wide section of country. Every State in the Union will produce potatoes. The North end of Maine, along the Canadian Border in the West, clear to the Southern lines of the Gulf States, potato farming is successfully carried on.

Potatoes are a Profitable Crop to those who keep farming them year after year. Occasionally a disastrous season of low prices will come along but farmers who keep right at the business will find the seasons of big profits to greatly over balance the others.

Not to over-burden potato farmers with needless advice, but only to remind them, do we summarize the following essentials of economical and profitable culture :



Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

Sandy soils, gravelly soils, medium to light loamy soils, heavy soils if drained, are suitable for potato growing.

Deep plowing, at least 8 inches (10 inches is better) is essential for best results.

Thorough harrowing to mellow the soil, to warm it, to preserve the moisture, cutting in 7 inches deep with disk is advised.

Good Seed from the extreme North (preferably from Maine) is recommended.

Soaking the Seed 2 hours in 1 lb. formalin, diluted in 30 gallons of water will prevent scab. Seed must be dried after treatment and before cutting or planting.

Large seed pieces preferred. One or two eyes. Each piece must have a good portion of flesh to sustain it until roots are started.

Commercial fertilizer preferred to manure. As much as a ton per acre permitted, if same is worked into the soil and not allowed to contact with seed pieces.

Plant deep. 3 inches where early digging is the object. 4 to 5 inches if big crop is desired.

Plant 12 to 15 inches on row. Rows 3 feet apart. Machine planting is best and economical.

After planting cultivate—cultivate—cultivate. Begin before potatoes are up—continue weekly if possible till vines are dead. Spray with Pyrox to kill pests and to prevent blight and other fungus diseases.



Digging "Cobblers" in Maine

Photo by Courtesy of Coe-Mortimer Co., New York City

\$100,000 comes into the County daily for potatoes during Fall and Spring shipping seasons. 100,000 acres yield 10,000,000 barrels. Last Fall these sold off the fields at \$4 per barrel of 165 lbs. It cost one to two Dollars additional for shipper's packages, loading expenses, heating cars, care takers' expenses, and freighting to their market, average 1,200 miles distant.

Aroostook County has an auto for every five of its population.

Houlton, its County Seat, is the richest City of its size in the United States.

Single farmers cleared up \$10,000 to \$20,000 on their crop.

One of them refused \$88,000 for 22,000 barrels.

Two sisters cleared up \$18,000 on their brother's farm, taken over for a year.

One farmer paid a mortgage of \$13,000 from his profits.

One farm sold for \$30,000. There are others that could not be bought for \$50,000.

Only ideal conditions of soil and climate can account for such crops. Only the clearly established reputation of Maine Potatoes for planting could maintain the high prices received.

VARIETIES. We handle only the standard sorts which hardly need description. See Price List. We would warn our friends to be careful of the many new varieties offered at extraordinary prices. In most cases these are simple re-named potatoes of the old sorts—some of them without merit.

IRISH COBBLER. This is the earliest standard white potato. Round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at stem end of potato. The cluster of eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. These characteristics of the Cobbler will enable any one to identify it. One of the best yielders. The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy. The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, it remains dormant as long as the later varieties. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler has made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND CARMEN No. 3. Two valuable standard sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. This is probably the best known standard sort grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper, retaining its good eating qualities all through winter.

STATE OF MAINE. Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder.

EARLY ROSE. One of the oldest sorts that holds its popularity for earliness, yield, and eating qualities. The pink coloring in flesh show plainly in our stocks.

EARLY OHIO. It is distinct in type, quite unlike any other sort—slightly pink in color—very early ripener—heavy producer. It is widely and favorably known as an early garden sort of much merit.

Prices of Seed Potatoes fluctuate wildly, so that it is impossible to print them into our catalog. We will follow the trend of the markets and quote closely at all times.

Order Seed Potatoes Early. Available seed stocks are scarcer than for some years. Prices, already high, may go higher near seed time. Orders for future shipment of two or more barrel sacks will be entered if one-fourth of the cost is remitted. Orders for less than two barrel sacks for future shipment must be accompanied by full payment.

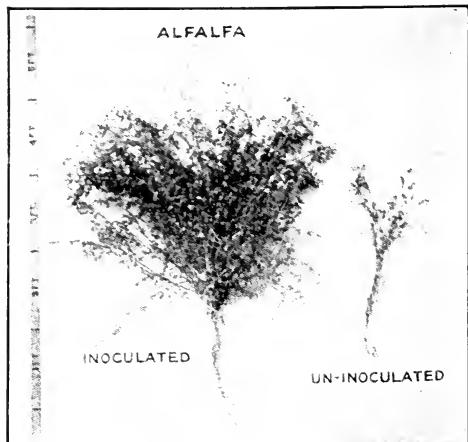
Maine Potatoes are sold principally by the barrel, which means 165 pounds of potatoes, and are shipped in strong jute sacks especially made for the purpose.

SEED POTATOES

Maine Grown Potatoes continue to lead in value and popularity for Seed Purposes. Large potato growers all through the East and South to the Gulf States, recognize the value of Maine Seed and purchase same each Spring for their entire planting. The practice is so well established that hardly a grower in the commercial potato districts would risk his crops by planting seed of his own production.

As Seedsmen and Practical Farmers we believe strongly in Maine Seed and handle Aroostook County Stock exclusively. This seed possesses a degree of vitality unknown to home grown seed and when planted here in the Middle States gives double the yield possible with our own home seed.

The following facts about the Aroostook County potato industry should be convincing:



"Farmogerm" is the highest grade—most effective—most successful inoculation for legume seeds of all kinds on the market. We say this after having made investigations of cheaper articles sold for the purpose. There are a number—but we fear to handle them. "Farmogerm" has an important advantage in that it may be purchased in advance of the time it is needed and kept on hand ready for use without danger or risk of spoiling. This is due to a peculiar tube that is inserted in each bottle of "Farmogerm" which admits the necessary quantity of pure air and yet keeps out destructive contamination. "Farmogerm" is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, that has been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates.

Unless your soil naturally contains the proper bacteria, you cannot successfully grow Alfalfa, Soja Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Sweet Clover, Vetches, Crimson or other Clovers without inoculating your seed. The best form of inoculation is Farmogerm. Its careful use will insure success of all legume crops if all the other ordinary precautions have been taken.

"Farmogerm" will increase the yield, quality, and give quicker growth and earlier maturity. It will increase the food value of legumes, make them grow in new localities, where they can not otherwise be grown. "Farmogerm" will enrich the soil for future crops by assisting the plant to gather at its roots large deposits of nitrogen thereby increasing the fertility and value of the soil. "Farmogerm" means better crops--better soil—less fertilizer—less labor. "Farmogerm" is endorsed by farmers, Federal Agricultural Department, and by many State Experiment Stations.

"Farmogerm" is only useful for legume plants—by which we

What Farmogerm does for Clover

mean plants that gather nitrogen at the roots. The bacteria is different for each crop. When ordering, state for what you will use "Farmogerm." We recommend "Farmogerm" for Alfalfa, Alsike, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, Mammoth Clover, Medium Clover, White Clover, Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Garden Peas or Beans, Soy Beans and Vetches.

"Farmogerm" will be furnished by us, delivered to your Post Office or Express Office at the following prices:

$\frac{1}{4}$ acre size, \$.50	5 acre size, \$ 5.00
1 acre size, \$1.50	50 acre size, \$45.00
100 acre size, \$85.00	

When ordering state for what it is to be used, as the bacteria is different for different crops—is easily applied—directions for use go with every package sold.



HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

A. H. HOFFMAN INC

LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

Let us Show You Samples

Sir:—You have our Catalog. May we show you Samples? Ask for them on this card and mail it. Stamp is affixed. No charge or obligation is involved. Showing Samples is part of the "Hoffman Seed Service."

A. H. HOFFMAN, Incorporated.

Mark (X) after the items of which you desire to see Samples

CLOVERS	()	SEED OATS	()	SOY BEANS	()
TIMOTHY	()	Silage Corn	()	COW PEAS	()
ALFALFA	()	Corn for Crib	()	CANADA PEAS	()
Sweet Clover	()	Buckwheat	()	SPELTZ	()
Pasture Grass	()	Barley	()	VETCHES	()
.....				()	()
.....				()	()

(Seed Potato Samples can not be sent, Free)

Do you already have our samples How many acres do you farm

May we continue quoting to you Shall we take your name off our list

It may help—if you state here, Exact list of Seed you plan to Buy

.....

.....

.....

Your Name
and Address
VERY PLAINLY
Please



HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS

A. H. HOFFMAN INC

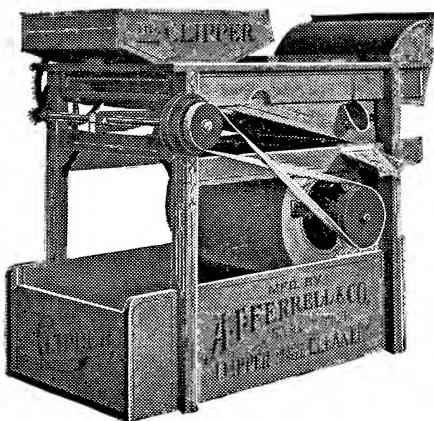
LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

LANDISVILLE, PENNA.
(LANCASTER COUNTY)

FOR

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

If You Grow Your Own Seed You Need a “CLIPPER” CLEANER



The No. 1-B Clipper

pulleys, so as to get the correct speed of the fan and if the turning is regular, you can remove the light grains from the heavy, to the extent that the weight of the grain being cleaned can be raised from three to five pounds per bushel. “Clipper” Cleaners are used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, seed breeders, Seedsman generally in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, and New Zealand, in fact, all over the world.

We give here, **Sectional View of “Clipper” Cleaners**, which is the same for No. 1-B and No. 2-B, showing Vertical Air Shaft, Dust Hood, Grain Box, and other special features of the “Clipper” Cleaners.

FIG. 1—SHOE, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

FIG. 2—STRAW-SPOUT, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc., etc.

FIG. 3—SCREENING SPOUT, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide, above spout.

FIG. 4—VERTICAL AIR SHAFT, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood (see Fig. 6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5 into the Grain Box, which will hold 5 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. **Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary**, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

FIG. 6—DUST HOOD through which chaff, dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7).

FIG. 8—FAN, with iron arms, fitted on turned steel shafting equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the Fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.

No. 1-B “Clipper” is a farm size hand mill that will clean twenty bushels Seed Wheat per hour, or ten bushels Clover or Timothy Seed per hour. Dimensions are: length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 pounds.

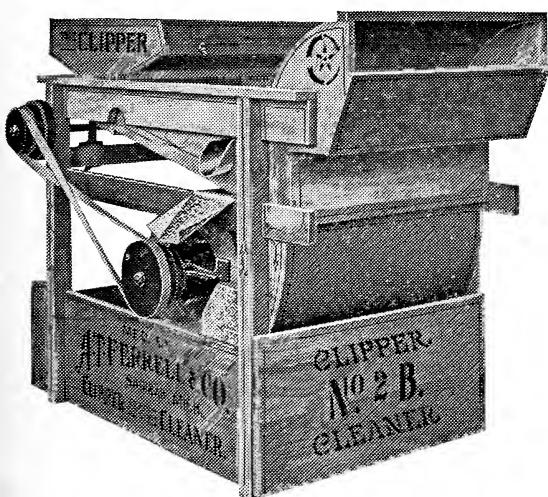
Twelve Screens, 19 in. wide and 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, go with the No. 1-B Mill, an outfit of screens suitable for cleaning Seed Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, peas, beans, clover, timothy seed, other grass seed, garden and vegetable seeds.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each mill. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

Price of No. 1-B Clipper is \$25.00
Freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.

The No. 2-B Clipper does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B. Its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. The screens (12 in number) are 6 in. wider than the No. 1-B screens. Dimensions of No. 2-B are 4 ft 8 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. No. 2-B can be run easily by hand for cleaning grass seed, but for cleaning grain some kind of power should be applied— $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power is sufficient.

Price of No. 2-B Clipper is \$35.00
Freight paid to any railroad station in the United States, East of the Mississippi River.



The No. 2-B Clipper

